

Music and the drama have been slugged out of Cincinnati.

It is a pity the revisers of the Bible could not have given us a new word for hell without putting a woman in it. She?

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, and Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman, had a row in Washington over a cow doctor named Salmon. The Senator got hot and said things looked too fishy in the Agricultural Bureau for the botanical purity of that department.

The National Convention of the Masonic Lodges of relief in session at Baltimore Tuesday elected the following officers: President, Martin Collins, St. Louis; Vice-Presidents, J. R. Pope, New York, and J. Mitchell, Montreal; Secretary, Dr. D. F. Pennington, Baltimore; Treasurer, William DeLamater, New York; Advisory Board, W. B. Isaacs, Virginia; Isaac Hirsch, South Carolina, and N. J. Higgins, Wisconsin. St. Louis was elected as the next place of meeting.

WITHOUT the much-derided silver dollars, says the Aberdeen Examiner, the South would find it almost impossible to pick and market the present cotton crop, and would be absolutely at the mercy of the great financial centers. This is the main cause of their war against the money of the people. Where silver is redundant, the crops can be easily harvested and moved without their interposition, and will consequently have nothing to contend with in the matter of prices, except the inevitable laws of demand and supply. The farmers will not be confronted by the old-time scarcity of money, and the well-remembered nuisance of "big bills," that so frequently caused decline in prices prior to 1878.

ELSEWHERE appears in our present issue a petition to the management of the Queen & Crescent system of railways for the re-establishment of the shops of the Vicksburg & Meridian and Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railroads in Vicksburg, and their removal from Meridian. The petition was formulated and circulated by Major A. M. Paxton, and received the signatures of about 300 of the leading firms and business men of the city. If our citizens will take hold of this matter at once and make a unanimous move upon the railroad authorities, it is almost certain the object aimed at in the petition can be accomplished at an early day.

THE Enterprise Courier gives the particulars of a bloody affray which took place last Monday on one of the streets of that town between two prominent citizens, C. R. Frencher and W. R. Boyd. The difficulty arose out of a political discussion between the two parties that morning, which led to retorts, and finally to insinuations and accusations regarding the past conduct of each other. The two men separated without blows at the time. Mr. Boyd supposed he was the injured party, and Monday evening assaulted the doctor with a pair of brass knuckles, inflicting some ugly wounds and bruises on his head. Dr. Rencher then drew his knife and made a thrust at Mr. Boyd, but by some means missed him; he made an other thrust, and this time wounded him in the arm. He then made a third thrust, and came near severing the jugular vein. The knife inflicted a very ugly, zigzag wound on his cheek and the back part of his lower jaw, severing a small artery which bled profusely. Both parties were badly hurt.

THE Yazoo City Herald urges Captain Put Darden to disavow all complicity in the *hark-kari* arrangement which Chalmers concocted for him in his letter to the Post. The Herald says:

If Chalmers seriously believed that an independent could be selected this year in Mississippi who so quick as he could seize upon the honors of the nomination. However, with another candidate in the field, his purpose would be served. He could air his eloquence keep himself before the public and in the end, not "Jeames," but another man would be beaten. Darden has many friends in Mississippi but it would be political suicide for him to oppose Lowry in the present canvass. It was not the colors he sailed under, but the spoils that he desired. We hope to see from him a refusal of the most positive kind to allow himself to be made such a tool of, and to find him among the most vigorous supporters of the Democratic nominee.

Captain Darden and his friends committed themselves to the support of Lowry in the convention, and any disavowal of partisanship with the political dead duck of Sardis, is utterly supererogatory.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ARSENIC.

Prompted thereto, probably, by the developments in the Emporia poisoning case, the chemical editor of the New York Herald has been making investigation into arsenic traffic, and declares as the result of his search that there is imported annually into New York City, from Cornwall, in England, and from the mines of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia about 1,000 kegs of arsenic, which average 400 pounds of weight each.

Physicians say that a dose of two and a half grains of arsenious acid is pretty certain to prove fatal. A little simple figuring will therefore show that if the importations of a single year were divided up into equal portions corresponding in number with the number of inhabitants in the United States, and each man, woman and child took one of those portions on a given day, human life would on that day cease to exist in the territory now covered by the Stars and Stripes. In recent years the importation has rapidly increased, and the fact that numerous cases of arsenical poisoning appear from time to time on the police records and before coroners' juries renders an inquiry desirable as to the purposes to which the enormous shipments of this deadly mineral are applied.

A very small fraction of the imported drug is used as a medicine. It is used as a tonic occasionally, and actresses use it to a pretty considerable extent to impart a bright hue to the complexion and lustre to the eyes. When once used for that purpose it must be taken right along or the young lady will find that not only her dazzling vision but her bodily energies will melt away with incredible speed.

Horse dealers have found out that if they take an old broken down horse and dose him with arsenic or a few weeks that his appetite will come to him, his old hair will drop off and a new coat will come out, and the animal will become as frolicsome as a two-year-old. In the horse market he is bound to bring a good price and the countryman who buys him will be proud of his bargain—at least for a day or so. When the effect of the drug dies out the horse falls away and he never regains his strength.

Another fact has been elicited that arsenic acid is the very best preserver, not only of fabrics but of colors, and it is but natural that decorators should take some risks in using it. In many of our fashionable mansions the bright colors on the walls are made fast by arsenic. The same may be said of the carpets and tapestries, and of the gaudy, tinted robes which have a fascination for some young ladies.

The preparation of arsenious acid is a most hazardous occupation. The workmen employed generally die before the age of forty, and their mean term of life runs from thirty to thirty-five years. They are compelled to avoid alcoholic drinks, and to live principally on leguminous vegetables, with plenty of butter, taking very little meat, and that fat. To each man two glasses of olive oil are administered daily.

There is no doubt that arsenic acid is illegitimately used by manufacturers. There may be recklessness in the guise of law in using the acid to fasten colors on papers, carpets, tapestries or articles of wearing apparel, and technically speaking there may be nothing illegitimate in all this. It is pretty generally understood, however, that some confectioners use arsenic preparations in coloring their goods, and this is certainly a most serious offense. Cases of this kind crop up from time to time, many of which result fatally. Arsenic is also used with dangerous results in painting toys and in coloring trimmings for ball dresses.

If there is a humane society in Washington it ought to look into the lamentable condition of things which the following news item discloses: "The remnants of a number of letters were received at the dead-letter office Saturday from Marion, Ind., with the following letter from the postmaster: The inclosed package of letters came into my office from Hackleman, Ind., with enough of other stuff made from the cuttings of letters and papers to make a rat's nest, in which was a litter of six young rats, all alive and without a mother. They are now perishing in this office."

A CORRESPONDENT who shows his ear-marks in the evening paper over the initial "M," objects to the insinuation that Phil Sheridan is an ass. M is the first letter of a mule—the lineal descendant of the previous quadruped. To meet oblivion let him be consigned: "He brays the creature of the long-eared kind."

Capture of Two Convicts Who Escaped Fifteen Years Ago.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5.—Two colored convicts named Charles Brusso and Handy Norwood were brought here to-day and incarcerated in the penitentiary, who escaped fifteen years ago. Brusso was sentenced for arson and had only about three months to serve when he escaped. Norwood was sentenced for shooting with intent to kill and had about ten years to his debt. Since his escape he has been engaged in numerous brawls and the great wonder is that he was not captured sooner, as he settled down in Copiah, an adjoining county, where he married and became the father of several children.

It has been raining here all day, which was badly needed. Cotton has been damaged fully twenty per cent by the drouth and many estimate the damage much greater.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE

Likely to Be the Subject of Correspondence Between the Two Governments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Adjutant-General Drum today telegraphed instructions to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, at Chicago, to order additional United States troops to Evanston, Wyoming Territory, where the fleeing Chinese are concentrating, and to all other points along the routes of the United States mails in that Territory where there are indications of trouble. Information was received to-day that two companies of soldiers ordered to the scene of the disturbance yesterday arrived at Evanston this morning, and that the condition of affairs there is threatening. Instructions have already been given that United States troops in Wyoming contemplate only the protection of mails, but it is understood in case troubles continue the president and cabinet will consider the general question directing the military forces to suppress disorder by the use of arms if necessary. Dr. McCarty, now attaché of the Japanese Legation in this city, who resided in China 40 years, part of the time as representative of this country, and again as an official in the Chinese diplomatic service, speaking concerning the diplomatic aspect of the massacre of Chinese in Wyoming, says he thinks it may be the subject of correspondence between the Chinese foreign office and the State department here, but he does not think China likely to take any vigorous action in the matter. In the first place, he says the Chinese government is opposed to the emigration of her subjects. There is a Chinese law which has been in force until within recent years, which absolutely prohibited Chinamen leaving the country to make their homes elsewhere. Through the intervention of the English, Chinese officials were induced to relax the vigor of this law, and it has of late years been a dead letter, but it is still the policy of the government against Chinese leaving their country. Chinese immigrants in this country, while not exactly outlawed in their own country, are looked upon with disfavor. The Chinese government does all it can to prevent Chinamen from leaving their country, and it is only through the efforts of foreigners that large numbers of coolies are brought here. Under these circumstances, Dr. McCarty thinks the Chinese officials do not care much about a trifling affair, and it will not become generally known in China. The attaché in charge of the Chinese legation here, in the absence of the minister, stated that they had not communicated with the State department on the subject, they waiting to hear from the minister, who is in New York. He thought, however, correspondence on the subject will be opened, and said, notwithstanding his country's opposition to her subjects' leaving home, these had not done so in violation of any law, and had a claim upon their country.

A BIG run on the bank is generally followed by a big banker on the run.

HON. A. GRANBURY THURMAN loves whisky, but won't tolerate a whistling partner.

ALL that New York lacks of the \$1,000,000 fund for building the Grant monument, is about \$940,000.

SARAH BERNHARDT fell down stairs the other day and was untangled without any limbs being snapped.

JOHN KELLY is due home on the 20th, and Tammany is getting ready for the pipes, tobacco and whisky-punch.

LADY BRASEY will publish an illustrated narrative of the recent cruise of the yacht "Sunbeam." It comes high, but we must have one.

SPANISH raisins have been tabooed in California on account of the cholera microbes they may contain. California has a great many grapes for sale this year.

Me and the War.

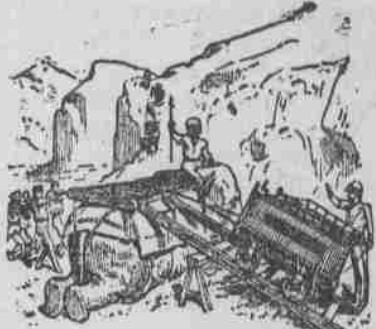
Memphis Ledger.

The Little Rock Gazette has it that the title of Gen. Logan's book he is writing will be "Me and the War." If that is it, it ought to come out in two volumes, one large one on "Me," and a small, supplementary volume on War, beginning with the time he started to raise a Confederate regiment in Illinois, but got discouraged as soon as he saw better pay on the other side.

SCIENCE & PROGRESS

A Portable Railway.

Recent wars in difficult and half civilized regions have developed something new in railway building. It is a French invention and a very ingenious one. Its main feature is that it is a portable railway. It is built from one camp ahead to another, the next that is intended to be occupied. After it is laid down, provisions, army supplies and all that is wanted, soldiers themselves when necessary are carried through. When the transportation is effected this convenient little railway is taken up and brought to camp. It is formed of small steel rails, which can be taken up in sections and put down in a very short time. The first use that seems to have been made of it was in the Russian war with Turkey in 1882. The Russians bought 100 versts of the road and used it constantly in their military operations. A verst is two-thirds of a mile. Then next the system was made use of on our isthmus to transport supplies for the Panama canal.

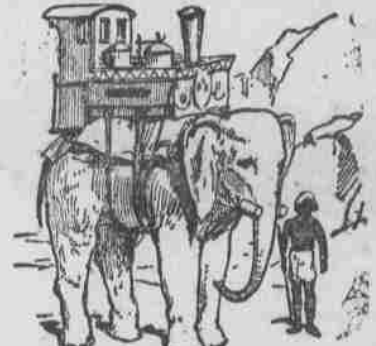


LOADING AN ELEPHANT.

The French themselves used it in the recent wars in Tonquin and Madagascar. It will hereafter accompany all military expeditions, being an indispensable means of transport. It is a vast improvement on ox wagons sticking fast in the mud, and on the old painful way of dragging cannon and gun carriages over difficult mountains. Latterly it has been brought more into requisition for the acts of peace. It is used to carry sugar cane from the plantations in Australia and Java.

But it was a signal triumph for French industry when at length the English government ordered one of these ingenious railways. The French had something that surpassed the work of their great neighbors even in the iron industry. The portable railway was ordered for Afghanistan. The direction was given that it should be of the same size as the Russian railway. Evidently the intention was to have a road that would fit into the Russian one, if the British could capture that. But it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. It may be that the Russians will take the British railway.

The English road is built in sections at several points of the Bolan pass. The strange feature of this unique railroad building will be to the western mind the use of elephants in conveying from one place to another material for building the roads. This material must all be carted by elephant-back, so to speak. The illustration shows the great beasts patiently trudging up a steep mountain pass laden with car wheels, timbers and iron machinery. The most difficult part of the task was to transport the locomotive engine.



CARRYING A LOCOMOTIVE.

The ingenious French builder, M. Decauville, however, surmounted this. He made the locomotive in two parts. The largest section weighed 3,978 pounds. That is the maximum elephant load. The monstrous creature knelt down obediently, and the great weight was drawn upon his back by a double file of soldiers. With each elephant goes a native mahout, or driver. At his order the beast rises and stands erect, an elephant with a locomotive strapped upon its back. It is the extremes of civilization meeting.

The great car shops of M. Decauville themselves are not the least interesting part of the chapter. They are at Petit Bourg, not far from Paris, and cover a space of twenty acres along the bank of the Seine. At one end of the buildings the rails and steel for the road is conveyed in, at the other the iron and other metal for the cars. These materials are worked up and the finished products are shipped out of doors in the middle of the factory.

This great establishment has solved the most difficult problem of modern times—the antagonism between capital and labor. The head of the house simply treats his employees as human beings, as he himself would wish to be treated in their place. That is all there is of it. They and he are prosperous. There are over a thousand workmen. The establishment has a savings bank, and pays interest to those who lay up from their earnings. Many an employer in enlightened America would cut down the wages of his men if he found they were saving money. But M. Decauville has not learned that smart dodge yet, and so his men are comfortable and happy. A village is built for the workmen, with a theatre, dear to the French heart. A neat house with a garden is for each family, rented to them at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a month. A deduction is made for time occupied, also for number of children in family. Who ever heard before of a deduction in rent being made to a tenant on account of the large number of children he has? Surely, M. Decauville must be daft, crazy! After a given term of years the tenant stops paying rent altogether. When a faithful employee is disabled by old age, he is paid a small sum yearly by the mutual assistance society. Moreover, prizes are given to workmen who invent improvements in machinery. Where else in the world are there such humane and "unpractical" ways of doing things as in this great, rich factory on the Seine with its thousand happy, prosperous working men?

Moving in Waves.

The Duke of Argyll, after a visit to the United States, remarked that everything in this country was a matter of "waves"—there were "waves" of business depression, homicidal "waves," speculative "waves," and hot and cold "waves."

The Duke of Argyll need not have come over here to learn that. He is a very poor observer indeed if he has not found out before this time that everything in the universe moves in waves. Sickness, health, wars and peace, suicides, murders, bad crops, all move in a succession of cycles of their own. If man understood their laws

he could predict their occurrence. When Mrs. Morrell eloped with her father's coachman, dozens of girls followed, or tried to follow her example. When Robert Odium met his death jumping off Brooklyn bridge, the police were obliged to keep double watch night and day to prevent numerous other men from going over the bridge there. The same thing also happened at numerous other points in the country. Years of drouth, of tornado and epidemic of crime and accident, as well as of cholera and smallpox.

Can We Live a Hundred Years?

How to live a century and grow old gracefully are discussed in a pamphlet under that title recently published by Dr. J. M. Peabody, who appears to have faith in the practicability of both his propositions. Success depends upon many elements, among the most tangible of which are air, sleep, food and drink, and clothing. We must breathe pure air, and breathe deeply; must be afraid of night air, and get as much of our air out of doors as we can. "As to sleep, I say," says Dr. Peabody, "no my friends and patients, get up; get up at 5 o'clock in the morning; and I set them the example. If they want more sleep, I say, 'Take it; take all you want; take eight hours; take nine hours; take ten hours, if you choose; but take them in the early hours of night rather than by daylight. Don't insult Nature.' If you get angry, take a bath and go to bed and sleep; if the world abuses you, take a cold sleep; if you are dyspeptic and discontented, take a long, sound sleep, and, waking, you will find that all the world is smiling." For diet, the vegetarian and farinaceous system is recommended. For drink, water, which should also be applied freely and frequently outside, while intoxicating liquors, tea, coffee, etc., are best left alone. The clothing should always be arranged with a view to protection against variations of heat and cold, and with no other, and should not be allowed to impede any of the functions or movements of the body. Medical remedies carefully selected and wisely administered are at times useful. Finally: "Exercise charity toward all, control your passions, govern your appetites. Develop and manifest a sweet and peaceful spirit. Carefully observe the rules of health; * * * and, with a fair constitution to start with on the journey of life, you may easily live a full century."

Horse Hospital.

Berlin has a hospital for horses, in which overworked or sick animals may find rest and regain their health. It is under the joint management of a veterinary of the first class, an ex-captain of artillery and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly 100 acres, with excellent pasture land, clay and moor patches, water and bathing facilities. In case of need the patients have ambulance wagons sent for them to transport them to the hospital.

Facts of Interest.

Only one family in nine in the United States hires household help.

Rebecca Stern of Philadelphia, has patented a process for decorating silvered glass surfaces and signs.

The "Frederick Billings," a four-masted sailing ship, launched on the Maine coast a few days ago, is, with one exception, the largest vessel ever built in America.

Instantaneous photography provided evidence in a California lawsuit wherein a surreptitious picture of two persons was offered in contradiction of testimony that they had not met in the manner shown by the camera.

THE FASHIONS

Fashionable Carpets and Curtains.

We are learning the comfort of thick carpets and portieres. Pompeian colors are resigned to tile and wall painting, where they belong, for they were never meant for fabrics, and there is choice between the modern colors—no longer faded earthy reds and bituminous yellows, but subtle shades in peacock tinges, the lovely blues of sucrocy flowers, or of pale mist, and mauve, bronze and primrose shades, golden olives and nut-browns that shade into marigold and tawny color. These are found in simple Turcoman and deep furry plush, which takes the light as if it held a luminous quality. These rich colors are best left to themselves, to show their own sumptuous folds, unbroken by trimming, with perhaps fringed headings of Persian, Moorish or tapestry design.

With these should be used the large Persian carpet, which covers the floor almost entirely, or one of the modern Wiltons, of indefinite pattern, in color neither shading into the walls nor contrasting, but with just enough difference to relieve them in the shades—brunettes, marines, blues, and russet shades. These art carpets are to be made in rug fashion, enormous fringes and squares just clearing the walls and not fitted to projections. The pattern carpets in Wilton and fine Brussels are beautiful enough to frame on the walls as tapestry, the soft, superb colors rivaling flower painting. For instance, parents wishing to furnish a young lady's room on her leaving school, might choose a carpet of large, pale-blue campanulas and pinky fox-gloves, strewn on light ground, without border, the walls draped in mist-blue tinge, with wide fringes of campanulas and daisies, the portiere of blue-gray turcoman or tapestry, door hangings being usually heavier material than other draperies, with curtains of the primary, or, better, of English cretonne, which would repeat the bluebell and fox-glove patterns, with tapestry heading, blending the same colors. The furniture should be small, tufted easy chairs and lounge in the same cretonne and fringes, or smooth cushions of cretonne worked with a little gold thread. An older lady's room might present the carpet and hangings in the new and gayer designs of narturium and blue convolvulus, or the French-looking fleur-de-lis and roses, with tapestry headings and lace under curtains of sheer Swiss work or the cut-work muslin drapery. Lambrequins are out of date, and straight headings take their place.

Visiting Cards.

Cards are now always engraved in round script. A married woman's card is 2½x4 inches, if of the most approved style. In the right hand corner is her address. If she has a day when she receives it is printed in the left corner. An English fashion puts "west" or "east" after the name or number of the street; but for American use it is an affectation, as here it has always been used before the number, thus—1,000 West Twenty-third street. A card with her daughter's name underneath is a trifle larger, size, 3½x4. A card with her husband's name and her own, "Mr. and Mrs. John Jones," is of the same size, or "Dr. and Mrs. Allen." A gentleman's card, married or unmarried, is 1½x3½ inches in size, with his address, either house or club, in right hand corner, and always prefaced by "Mr." unless he is a military or naval officer, when his rank is named. A clergyman's card is 1½x3½ inches in size, with the name of his church

in the left hand corner and his residence in right hand corner. A young lady's card, whether the eldest daughter, Miss Smith, or a younger daughter, Miss Mary Smith, is 2½x4 inches in size, all engraved in round script. If people are traveling or moving about, they have no address engraved on their cards.

Mourning Neckwear.

White is now worn at the neck and wrists in the deepest mourning, as it is considered very unwholesome for black crapes to come in contact with the skin, on account of its dye, and because of the small holes that escape from it. Widows wear a Byron collar and deep outside cuffs of white organdy with a hem an inch deep; these, with a small white tarlatan cap in Fanchou shape, are used by widows only. Two or three blue folds of white canvas or of crepe-lisse are worn by those in mourning for parents, brother, sister or children. There are also leaf scallops of lisse in two or three rows and plain pique folds. Those who insist upon black for the neck now use blue folds of canvas grenadine or of silk muslin in preference to crapes.

Waterproof Apron for Hiding.

A new waterproof apron for the use of equestriennes has been brought over from London, involved the "Norpa." It rolls up in a small compass and buttons on to the front of the saddle, where it is held in place by small straps. When wanted it is easily unbuckled, and opening out wide, covers the knees and the off side of the saddle far enough to conduct the rain drops downward, instead of allowing them to soak into the leather. It is fastened over the knees by three wide hooks, one of which attaches to a button of the habit, while the other two are fastened to buttons placed for them on each side of the jacket, thus forming an effective protection to the knees in a rain.

Silver Cigar Cutters for After Dinner.

Numbered with elegant conveniences for gentlemen are table cigar cutters, which appear with the "after dinner" service. These are of silver, and come in sizes much larger than the ordinary cutter designed to be carried in the pocket or on one's watch chain. The long handles are elaborately carved in grotesque fashion, and oxidized to give the required lights and shades. Match cases are out in designs worthy of a place on the same tray with these new table cigar cutters.

Fashionable Neckwear.

The styles for collars and neck bands are peculiar and likewise so pretty at present that they deserve a chapter to themselves.



STANDING COLLARS.

The illustration shows a group of the most stylish neck bands. They fit over the high plain band of the neck of a dress, and an edge of white lace or linen usually shows above them. Any woman can make them for herself. They are variously made of ribbon, lace, beads, gilt and silver tinsel, embroidery white and colored, etc. They are as wide as can be comfortably worn without wrinkling. Different widths for long or short necks.

The fashion is to dress the neck very high now. The collars are all to be made over a stiff foundation. The one at the top of the picture is of black silk, covered with beaded lace. That at the left hand is of gilt figured etamine ribbon, with narrow piping of red and blue satin ribbon at the edge. A bow of etamine ribbon covers the fastening. The lowermost band is of gold gauze laid over red silk. A band of embroidered etamine ribbon studded with gold beads, headed by points of the same ribbon, trims the lower part, and a bow of the ribbon is placed at one end. That on the right is of dark red uncut velvet, edged with a fringe of large and small silver beads.



COLORED COLLAR AND CUFFS.

The colored neck wear mentioned in this column some time ago is more fashionable than ever for ordinary wear. Great numbers of dotted, striped and figured percale sets are shown upon the dry goods counters. Fig. 2 is a neat set of this kind. The cape to the collar goes under the neck of the dress, and is simply to make the collar stay in its place. Fig. 1 shows a colored collar, chemisette, cuffs and necktie, all of the same material. The colored chemisettes are a novelty.



LACE COLLAR AND CUFFS.

Another pretty style is the lace collar and cuffs in the illustration. When all is said and done there is nothing so handsome as lace about the neck and wrists. The broad plastron over the breast is also a novelty. This is a very stylish set.

FASHIONLETS.

It is now the fashion to paint lace. It makes a great addition to the toilet.

The Scottish token of good luck is a spray of white heather, now put into the bouquets of fashionable brides.

The prettiest and most economical summer bonnets are of white muslin and white lace, plain and border lace.

Black silk and serge dresses are improved by using a Byron collar and cuffs made of jet. A belt of jet may be added if desired.

The tendency to make waist and sleeves of different material is more and more manifest. For instance, in a satin and lace costume the bodice was satin and the sleeves were lace. Another, velvet and wool, had the bodice of woolen material and velvet sleeves.